THE CAMPUS

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O'Brien Proposes Curricular Changes To EPC

Wonnacott: Dean of Students

DeLetis: Assistant Dean of Students

Cubeta: Vice-President of Academics

Turner: Dean of Faculty

Wonnacott Is Appointed To Dean Of Students Post

Mrs. Erica B. Wonnacott, assistant Dean of Women, has been appointed to a new post of the Dean of Students, effective July 1. Mr. Dale DeLetis, assistant Dean of Men, and another person still to be announced will serve as the Assistant Deans.

The posts of Dean of Men and Dean of Women will be abolished, and the position of Dean of Students will replace them. President Armstrong said that the new posts were created in recognition of the essential unity of the student body.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kelly, Dean of Women since 1946, has announced plans to retire in June. Mr. Bruce B. Peterson has been planning to go on leave next year to return and devote his fulltime to heading the Mathematics Department.

President Armstrong who announced the appointments at the Faculty Meeting on Monday, thanked the retiring Deans for their faithful service. He said that they literally could not be replaced, adding, "I have retired their numbers, so to speak."

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Cubeta and Turner Appointed

New V. P. And Faculty Dean

Dr. Paul M. Dubeta, presently Dean of the Faculty, has been named to the newly-created post of Academic Vice-President. He will be replaced by Dr. A. Richard Turner, chairman of the Fine Arts Department.

President Armstrong said, in making the announcement at Monday's Faculty meeting, "I am indeed very grateful that Paul M. Cubeta who has served with such distinction as Dean of the Faculty and Director of the Bread Loaf School of English is willing to again accept major administrative responsibility as Academic Vice-President. His dedication to teaching and scholarship — both of which he continues — is exceeded only by his commitment to education in the college as a whole."

Dean Cubeta will be responsible for consideration of "academic priorities and their direct relation to financial priorities," stated the President. Cubeta commented, "My actual charge is that I have the responsibility to recommend the establishment of academic priorities." Priorities are dependent on finances, Cubeta said, so his position is roughly "where the plan and the dollar come together.

Dr. Cubeta joined the Middlebury faculty in 1952 after serving two years as Instructor in English at Williams. He was named chairman of the Division of Humanities at Middlebury in 1963, served as assistant director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference from 1955 to 1964, when he became director of the Bread Loaf School of English.

He is editor of the "Modern Drama for Analysis," a member of the College Boards Advanced Placement Committee in English and a past president of Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Middlebury.

Armstrong also announced that Dean Cubeta "is followed as Dean of the Faculty by A. Richard Turner who has earned the confidence of students and faculty since his appointment in 1968 as Professor of Fine Arts and Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts. We are immensely fortunate that Professor Turner is willing to

(Continued on page 2)

Group To Give Drug Help

A group of students concerned with the possible dangers of chemical drug use on campus have formed an organization devoted to the assistance of students having problems with drug use. The members of the organization will place themselves at the disposal of students concerned about a bad trip or drug use in general and who wish either counsel or immediate assistance.

A central number, connected to a phone in a student's room, can be used to contact the group. When a student calls the number, he will receive whatever assistance can be made available. One or two persons will be prepared to go wherever he is and stay with him if necessary until he decides their assistance is of no further use. Dr. Parton is ready to assist the organization whenever requested, or a student may go directly to Dr. Parton for help. No authority of any kind will be notified except upon the student's request.

Each member of the organization has had experience with hallucenogenic drugs. The names of all callers and members will remain strictly anonymous. There is no connection whatsoever between the Administration and this service is purely student - developed and controlled. The name of the organization is ASSIST and the telephone number is 7555.

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President Reviews 'State of College'

By NANCY GRIMES

"The new year and the new decade does conjure a moment for a brief look at the college," stated President James I. Armstrong at the opening of the February Faculty Meeting last Monday. The President pointed out that this Faculty Meeting was the first which included student attendance, and commented, "I hope that this will be an augury for an harmonious and constructive action in the College for congeniality."

In his brief 'state of college' report, Armstrong indicated his confidence in the progress and direction of the College. As for particular strengths, he mentioned a competent administration, and the increased effectiveness of the Conference Committee, the Faculty Council, and the College Council.

Pointing out that the new budget was under review, with faculty involved for the first time, Armstrong announced that an abbreviated budget would be published next month in the College publication, the **Weekly News Calendar.**

The President said that faculty salaries are "fully competitive," but that salaries are the "major exception" from his belief that we must "live within the present budget." He felt that the College could not continue to increase its budget at the same rate as it had the

Continued on page 3

The Social and Dining Units will officially open for student use on Sunday, February 8. Proctor will close during winter Term recess and the following meal hours will be followed:

Sunday

Breakfast	8:00 - 8:30
Brunch	11:00 - 1:00
Dinner	5:00 - 7:00

Monday through Saturday

Breakfast	8:00 - 8:30
Lunch	11:30 - 12:30
Dinner	5:15 - 6:30

Each student must show his meal ticket or his ID card in order to receive a meal.

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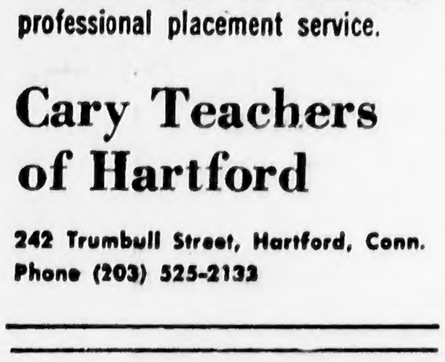

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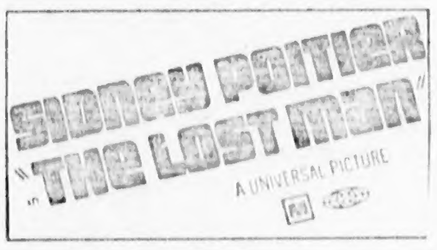

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New VP & Dean

Continued from page **1**

accept college administrative duties in addition to his teaching and his chairmanship."

Professor Turner was a Fulbright Fellow in Rome, 1955-56, and was a Fellow of ACLS, Florence, Italy, 1963-64. He is the author of a book and several articles on Renaissance painting, his principal field of concentration.

The charges of the new positions are still to be drawn up. As Dr. Turner explained, "We have to sit down and work it out in terms of real people."

"Dr. Armstrong will hopefully be available on two counts. One is going out and doing more fund raising, which he can't do to full capacity right now, and the other is that he genuinely wants to be more involved in the affairs of the campus. The simple upshoot of this is that some of the responsibilities of running the college that he has have to be removed. Okay, Cubeta moves into a position where he will assume some of these responsibilities. I am not being evasive, it really has to be defined what. So he (Cubeta) will assume some of these functions of the president. He will probably take some of the functions he has now with him to his new office. Which means that I come in and pick up some of the functions that he has, and quite possibly some other functions, too. **In other words there is no description for any of these things.**

"There is a very clear objective in these appointments, namely that the work load has become absolutely impossible. There is now another person thrown into the thing and we have to decide how its going to be split up. My job is twofold; on the one hand there is recuriting, which is very important. The dean of the Faculty is basically responsibile for getting new faculty. The other is the care and feeding of the faculty; taking care of faculty concerns in all sorts of areas.

"These things come along and they have to be done, and they have to be done well. If you are asked to do them and you have a dedication to the college, you should do them. This place is small enough that we shouldn't have professional administrators — or let the faculty have an attitude — Well, we'll let **them** run it.

"Now I am an administrator. Well okay. I regard something like this as a term of office to the college. I feel very strongly that I want to return to teaching, but that as long as you have teaching people administrating, then you probably have a pretty good thing."

Dr. Turner's role as Dean of the Faculty is this "good thing' will last for three years, the president announced. Turner will continue to advise departmental majors and freshmen, as well as teaching one course during this time.

This roving reporter has discovered why noone wants to be taped; no one talks in sentences.

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NEWS SHORTS

Off-Campus Living

At an open meeting of the Senate last Wednesday, Senate Chairman Karla Baehr answered questions and complaints concerning the recent Senate decision to limit off-campus living by Middlebury students.

A primary complaint was that the measure was passed too quickly to permit reasonable debate on the subject. Karla countered by explaining that the Senate had discussed the proposal extensively and had heard the comments of two qualified observers on the housing shortage.

A second objection was that some students would be unable to live as they were accustomed if they had to move back on-campus. Karla said that the question was one of perspective, and pointed out that while students have a choice in housing, the poor people in the area do not.

Snow Bowl To College Bowl

If you are convinced that you are Middlebury's gift to the academic world, consider dishing it out at the College Bowl. Middlebury will compete in the **G. E. College Bowl** on Sunday, April 19. Anyone interested in trying out for the team should submit his name to the Secretary in the Dean of Men's office by February 20. If the Middlebury team wins five coinsecutive times, the college is granted $15,000.00.

Middlebury Receives Grant

Middlebury College has received two grants totaling $6,000 this week from the DuPont Company. DuPont awarded $5,000 to enhance the teaching of Chemistry at Middlebury and gave an additional $1,000 to be used at the discretion of the president for small, special needs of the institution. Similar grants were made by DuPont to 39 private liberal arts colleges which have considerable strength in science teaching and make a significant contribution to the education of scientists. The gifts to Middlebury are part of DuPont's $2.5 million educational aid program this year.

B. O. G. Sponsors Booksale

BOG is sponsoring a booksale February 16 - 21. Books that you wish to sell should be brought to the BOG room before winter break. Set your own price — BOG makes no profit.

Due to semester break, the next issue of **The Campus** will not appear until February 26.

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Senate Approves Freshman Rush

By LINDA LAURSEN

The Student Senate Sunday night passed a proposal which would allow fraternities to rush freshmen in the Spring Term of this year.

The proposal, submitted by the Interfraternity Council, would permit Winter Term Rush in the future years. It must be passed by the College Council and the Trustees before it becomes effective.

Spring Term Rush, according to Tom De Rogatis, president of the IFC, would provide a better social life for freshmen, who would still eat at Proctor but would pay a social fee to fraternities. Some of this money would be used by the IFC to sponsor lectures and concerts, "which are lacking in both quantity and quality on the Middlebury campus now."

Freshmen Know

The Senate agreed with the IFC president that "freshmen know whether they want to join a fraternity or not by the end of the first semester" and Winter Term is the time when rushing would least interfere with academics. Senators were informed that students who do not wish to attend Freshman Rush could join a fraternity at a later date.

The Senate also discussed the tentative proposals of the Educational Policy Committee concerning changes in the freshman program, minor program and gym program. (page 8)

Dave Kunhardt, who said the EPC wants "the challenge of student opinion," found Senators skeptical about the minor program. Some felt science majors might have difficulties.

Freshmen Don't Know

The most controversial of the proposals was the freshman project. Many Senators agreed that the project would be "too demanding of the average freshman for a variety of reasons." Some felt freshmen wouldn't have the backgrounds to prepare projects. Others thought freshmen might spend too much time on the projects, neglecting their other courses, and vice versa. Or a freshman might be so afraid of the project, he might not do it. Some Senators suggested that the project be postponed at least until spring of freshman year.

Dave Kunhardt asked the Senators to reconsider the suggestion since part of the purpose of the project is "to reach the freshmen while they "still have a little initiative" and aren't "looking for guts." Dean O'Brien hopes "if the college expects more of them at the beginning, they will retain their high idealism."

A Questionable Topic

Senators asked whether "the atmosphere at Middlebury will hinder this progress." Upperclassmen would set bad examples for the idealistic freshmen. There were also those skeptical of the idealism of the freshmen, themselves. If as Dave Kunhardt proposed, sub-freshmen would propose their projects in applying, they might be tempted to try to impress Admissions people or they might be afraid to propose a questionable topic in which they are sincerely interested.

However, general reaction of the Senators to the proposals was favorable and there was enthusiasm over the idea that " comparison of the freshman 'mini-thesis' and the senior thesis ties the college career together."

Dave Kunhardt remarked that the proposals are "of a much more far-reaching nature than they appear to be" and will affect faculty as well as students. He invited the Senators to the next open meeting of the EPC.

Social-Dining Unit Policy

Membership and Dining Policy

A. All students (except those with off-campus permission or those who eat at fraternities) may eat at the Social and Dining Units or at Proctor Hall. Freshmen are encouraged to eat at Proctor and upperclassmen at the Units. This policy is experimental and is subject to change if over-crowding occurs.

B. Proctor will not serve meals on Sunday and all students will eat at the Social and Dining Units.

C. Meal hours are as follows: **Breakfast (Proctor only), 7:15-8:30; Lunch (Proctor and SDU) 11:30-12:30; Dinner, 5:15-6:30.**

D. Membership will consist of two types: dining membership, which includes voting privileges, and voting membership.

E. Membership will be by voluntary signup through a series of eighteen lists, six for each unit. To insure reasonable balance, each unit will have approximately an equal number of men and women from all classes. Membership lists will be posted when the Units open, and freshmen can sign for membership at that time.

Government

A. In the spring of 1970 each unit will form a temporary steering committee to initiate a program for each unit. The steering committee will abdicate upon the formation of a more perment organization. The style and substance of which will be determined by the individual unit. Part of the task of the steering committee will be to present to the voting members a feasible plan for permanen organization.

B. A joint steering committee, composed of members of the individual committees and chaired by the Director of the Social and Dining Units, will handle affairs pertaining to the units as a whole.

State of College

last six years, and noted that it was running a deficit budget "for the first time" this year. The College, he said, must show "New England thrift and generosity" in the near future.

The President said that a "wide network of participation" for the constituencies of the College is necessary, but rather than "more participation," "more effective participation and more complete administrative accountability" was needed.

The President continued, "Middlebury has never been in a better position to strengthen its quality and academics." At a time when more colleges are becoming coeducational, Middlebury's admissions applications increased this year. He said Middlebury has an able undergraduate body and a first-rate faculty.

He noted other of Middlebury's attractions, including an attractive environment with "reasonably clean air" to breath.

The names of the new residences and the Social-Dining Units were then announced. The old Chemistry Building, now being converted into a women's residence hall, will be called the Henley C. Voter Hall, in memory of a Chemistry professor who taught at Middlebury from 1912-1953.

The new women's residence will be known as the Gertrude C. Millikin Hall in honor of a trustee emerita who served on the Board for 21 years, while the new men's residence will be called the Egbert C. Hadley Hall. He retired as Chairman of the Board in 1968 after 15 years.

The lounge connecting the two halls will bear the name of the late Eleanor S. Ross, Dean of Women for 29 years. The Social-Dining Units are named after Stephen Freeman, Reginald Cooke and Cyrus Hamlin.

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O'Brien Replies To Van Vleck: Questions Morality Of Abortion

By DENNIS O'BRIEN

The crucial problem in discussing abortion is whether or not the fetus is to be regarded in any way as a human being. If the early fetus is as Roy Lucas (a noted American proponent of abortion law reform) maintains, "just a mass of protoplasm," then it would be hard to differentiate the fetus from a tumor.

Were such an interpretation acceptable, there is not only a right to remove the fetus but there even may be an obligation to do so to preserve life. On the other hand, if the fetus is regarded as a human being in some way, distinct from the mother though biologically dependent on her, then arguments for abortion must be as complex and difficult as are all arguments about the permissible killing of human beings.

Is the Fetus a Human Being?

I see no way this matter can be settled to everyone's satisfaction with the kind of concrete general agreement that we have, for instance, in deciding whether the fetus is male or female. Perhaps it is precisely the shiftiness of the standards about what constitutes "human being" that makes me so anxious about arguments for extremely liberal abortion laws.

Various pseudo-scientific and theological arguments have been used repeatedly in history to read blacks, women, or children out of the human race. That which is less than human is a thing, a piece of property to be disposed of at will — as female children were destroyed or sold as slaves in some past societies, or as wives could be sold by their husbands in England as late as the 19th century.

Given a situation of uncertainty, it seems much the better course to draw the lines of "human being" as broadly as possible to cover the complete biological career of the fetus from conception (placemental implantation) to death, since both of these termini are subject to unquestionable designation.

The alternative is to decide that certain aspects of the fetus' biological career are not really human because the organism is incapable of feeling pleasure and pain, lacks intelligent functioning, the capability for moral decision, or is too short (the same Mr. Lucas referred to above consoles himself that while abortions near term make him uneasy, the fetus at eleven weeks is only two inches long. N. Y. TIMES, Jan. 25, 1970). The troublesome aspect of all such arguments is that they can extend broadly to include the retarded, the senile, the criminally insane, or any group which an elite class may decide on some criterior or other doesn't come up to the proper standard of "human being."

Is the Taking of Human Life Permissible?

I do not believe that there is an absolute prohibition against killing when extreme circumstances obtain. Self-defense, "just" wars, police action and perhaps even assassination (a plot against Hitler) might under extraordinary circumstances be regarded as morally permissible.

To say that killing is sometimes morally permissible is not to recommend it as a good to be pursued; it simply says that we are willing to excuse conduct which under normal circumstances would be regarded as extremely reprehensible. In my judgment, abortion is fetal killing which is an act of taking human life (Mr. Lucas must be wrong about the fetus as "a mass of protoplasm" because that definition **does** apply to a tumor and a doctor could be sued for malpractice who mistook an eleven week fetus for a uterine tumor.)

I would be inclined to **excuse** a person if the decision to abort the fetus rested on a serious and immediate danger to the life of the mother or perhaps even the threat of **grave** impairment of physical or mental health. Such situations present a tragic dilema in which life is weighed against life. The state should in my judgment allow legal abortions for families faced with these cruel necessities.

It is extremely important, however, to get our moral understanding straight on these cases. Society might excuse and tolerate abortion under extreme cases, but it would not make abortion a moral or legal necessity (Would the woman who did bring her child to term, in full knowledge of the risks to her life or health, be regarded as doing something immoral?).

It is a delicate problem to decide why we should tolerate fetal killing under these extreme circumstances and not tolerate abortion near term for the same circumstances, or euthanasia on the young infant. Suppose the mother suffers from a post-partem psychosis which is judged incurable and it appears that she and or the child are doomed to a life of misery? Better one misery than two?

The best argument I can offer for why the fetus is more vulnerable than the infant, or the five-year old retarded child, is the fact of current human moral sensibilities. By and large most peoples do extend the notion of "human being" to infants and the act of killing infants would be a retreat to more savage times when infants were not so regarded. My general concern is that callousness in one area of human life predisposes to callousness in other areas.

I see no merit in the argument that abortion should be legalized (or that the right to abortion is an inherent part of individual liberty guaranteed by the Constitution) so that any woman who wants an abortion can have one. Unless one is absolutely persuaded that the fetus has no rights as a human being and is just a mass of protoplasm, then I cannot see how the disposition of one human life can be at the discretion of another person's wants and desires.

Abortion and Population Control

Professor Van Vleck's arguments for abortion (CAMPUS, January 29, 1970) are of a rather different character than those I have been outlining. In his view, abortion is not merely excusable under certain extreme circumstances, it is a desideratum which borders on a moral if not legal obligation in the light of the "population explosion." His conclusion is that abortion is an acceptable means to a highly desirable end.

Of course, there are other ways of decreasing the population: war, euthanasia of all those over thirty, compulsory sterilization after one or two children (how about a fertility lottery: those with low numbers in the draft lottery would be sterilized — you can't win 'em all!), etc. The "population explosion" is a pressing national and world problem, but that does not make **any** means for its solution licit. If the killing of non-combatant adults and children in a war, or systematic euthanasia on the old and insane, is not permissible, why is the killing of the fetus urged? Professor Van Vleck says that we must, of course, respect the rights of the fetus, but I did not see what this amounted to in his presentation. On the other hand, he suggested that perhaps the fetus was dispensible because it was only "embryonic tissue" — something not quite human.

It is easy to convince ourselves that killing the fetus is not as serious as sending grandmother to "The Highest Duty Farm" — a place for painless euthanasia. Aside from the fetus' primitive characteristics and its inability to anticipate death (which it shares with the infant and the insane), the most important aspect of therapeutic abortion is that the fetus can be done away with in sterile, clinical conditions for a modest fee with men in white coats attending.

I fear this formality of therapeutic abortion in a self-deceptive screen which throws a patina of scientific and legal rigamarole and respectability over a very disturbing act. We can refer to the fetus as "embryonic tissue," surround the action with the formality of medicine, and believe that the forms ameliorate the action. Just as armies function well by establishing forms of behaviour and linguistic screens ("hostile personnel" not "human being") to protect the soldier from the direct shock of killing, so in the case of therapeutic abortion.

How is Abortion Permissible?

Let us regard abortion as starkly as possible, as fetal killing, and then ask whether it is permissible in the light of the grave problems of population expansion. Perhaps the fetus is more vulnerable because it has less history. The anguish of conscience and depression of spirit that might occur if we were forced to slaughter great masses of the adult population may make the fetus more dispensible. I would be willing to grant that fetal abortion would be permissible **if** the population problem was clearly **desperate** and **no** other, morally neutral means were available (I am not persuaded that either condition presently obtains. Not all experts are as gloomy as Professor Van Vleck. See Prof. Jean Mayer's talk on birth control delivered at Middlebury College in Fall, 1968.).

It might be that today in certain areas of the globe, conditions are such that abortion is a last desperate measure before disaster, but it seems clear that this is **not** the case in the United States. Here we have a generally literate population, mass-media means of propaganda and education and the availability of various contraceptive techniques so that population could be controlled without resort to fetal killing.

What disturbs me most about Professor Van Vleck's position, however, is that in his great desire to attain the end, population control, he fails to make clear a vital distinction between moral and immoral attitudes toward abortion. It is conceivable that, **in extremis,** the human race by a conscious act, with a shudder of anguish, would decide that fetal abortion had become a necessity. This would grant a seriousness of moral attitude commensurate with the desperate nature of the means.

But from Professor Van Vleck's account it would seem that any attitude toward abortion would be acceptable since all abortions do tend to achieve the desired end of population control. These attitudes could range from the grave concerns that I would find permissible to a simple desire to get rid of an irritation: "I forgot the pill, oh brother! Now it will cost me money and time." The effect in either case would be the reduction of population, but, in the latter case we would tolerate what I regard as immoral attitudes toward human life — paradoxically in order to preserve the general quality of human life.

Conclusion

If it is true that there must be social action to limit births which goes beyond propaganda for and use of contraceptives, then it seems to me that either compulsory sterilization or compulsory abortion after one or two children would be a more appropriate means for the good to be achieved. Sterilization does not involve the taking of life at all, and the compulsory abortion after one or two children would be a more appropriate means for the good to be achieved. Sterilization does not involve the taking of life at all, and the compulsory nature of either sterilization or abortion makes it crystal clear that the action is being done not as a matter of individual wish but as a social necessity.

I believe that abortion reform laws, cannot be treated simply in the light of their effect on population, but must be treated in terms of their effect on the moral attitudes of individuals in the society. If the law says that the woman has an inherent right to decide whether she wishes to bear the conceived child and that she has total disposition over her unborn's life or death, then the law expresses an attitude I regard as deeply immoral.

If abortion reform can be conceived in such a way that the moral gravity of the means are apparent, then reform may be desirable. I do not see that we will improve the quality of human life by reducing the population through encouraging an indifferent attitude toward embryonic human life.

Alibi Will: Bible Stunter and Labor Stomper

BY NANCY GRIMES

Walking through Frog Hollow, the first part of the Alibi that can be seen is the swollen wall of the old building. "They say that that wall hasn't changed substantially in the last thirty years. It is hard to believe, especially when you look at it underneath. But there are those in town, including the owner of the building, who insist that the wall will last forever. I doubt it, but supposedly it hasn't moved since whatever disaster hit in the mid-thirties.'

The Alibi is low ceilinged and dimly lighted. What warmth there is, is owed mainly to the liquor that is served, the large sheepskin over the drafty door, and the people sitting closely together.

Coral cushioned benches line the stone mortar walls, which shake a little every Thursday night — candlepin night on the crooked lanes of the bowling alley above.

Will LeBlanc is bartender, financial manager, public relations director, publicity chief, sanitary engineer and owner of the Alibi. "Originally there were three of us. When we started, we had an Italian restaurant, which was probably more optimistic than we had a right to be. It costs a lot of money and takes an awful long time to get something like that going.

"When we could see that it wasn't going to work, the third person who was with us had to get out. By the summer, Craig Morton and I were short of money, and began to have a run of bad luck. We had thought that there weren't any major things wrong when we leased the building, but we understood that anything that went wrong with it, we were responsible for.

"We found out that we were not connected to the town sewer as we'd been told that we were. One of the guys who had worked here before had devised his own sewage system. He'd set up a septic tank downstairs and let everything go into a sand and gravel pit under the building."

The town warned the Alibi early in the summer that the obligations of the sewage provision had to be fulfilled. One of the provisions, though, states that there can be no exposed pipe, and in order to bury the pipe, the contractor would have to dig through the outside wall.

"We couldn't find a contractor for any amount of money who would go through that wall. We got another written warning from the town, and had been negotiating, because we couldn't go through that wall, and we just didn't have any money at the time. One afternoon, the state inspector came in and said 'You're closed.' "

This was the first of several times that the Alibi has been closed. The waitresses (with the help of the summer people), the Dixie Peach band, various students, townspeople, and the members of Chi Psi have all helped out in various financial situations capable of befuddling even Mr. Rikert.

The finances are still shaky enough that Will has to hold a second job. By a complete accident. "I free lance, edit any kind of garbage for the Readers Digest. Right now, I'm editing The Bible." Will's whole life has been as chaotic as his short history with the Alibi. He has worked for as many unions in the country as he's had sewage disputes in Middlebury.

"Before I came to Middlebury, I worked for Ceasar Chavez for a while. I met him when I was living in the Haight-Ashbury even before it was The Haight-Ashbury. I'd been working as an organizer for a union called The International Ladies Garment Workers Union. That was through accident again. I'd been a field worker for CORE a year prior to that, got involved in a strike, solved the problem, and was offered a job.

"Anyway, Ceasar asked me to go to New York to work for the D. Giorgio campaign, so I did. I was setting up interviews, doing publicity stuff, picketing eight or ten hours a day, passing out leaflets. . .But I had a really strange experience." He looked up at the 'Viva Chavez' poster on the ceiling, "I worked for three different unions — including a textile union as well as the others I mentioned — and met a lot of estimable people. The thing that struck me about them was that all of them liked something about what they were doing.

"But the strange thing was that I never did. I thought I had to do it, but I never got hated picketing. I wish I had a buck for every picket line I have been in.

"Eventually, I would like to breed and race thoroughbred horses. It is still possible to start small and build in a gradual process. I think that that is getting to be increasingly important. Only something like one out of every hundred horses remains resonably sound throughout its life. Racing is an industry that will play an increasingly large part in the state and federal fiscal budgets, I think. I could spend seven days a week at a race track and never get tired — I have done that in Massachusetts.

There is a silver model of a horse in front of the bar mirror, reflecting Will's interest. There are pictures of grape pickers, and Chavez's son on the ceiling. Next to them, W. C. Fields peers down, perpetually ready to flick his cigar ashes on the bar. On the wall in the middle room several Alibi regulars revel in an original Motalanez mural. The third room, furnished only with a juke box and lighted with warm red lamps, is intended for dancing.

"There are times when people are dancing all the time, every night for quite a while. Then there are weeks when absolutely no one dances. I don't know — everything and everyone is erratic. It used to be that I thought I was beginning to develop a pretty sound intuition on when to expect a busy

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The Campus

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Book Review:

The Lost Disciples

By BILL WELLINGTON

Been Down So Long it Looks Like Up to Me, by Richard Farina. 269 pages. Dell $.75. 1966

Fritz the Cat, by R. Crumb. 52 pages. Ballantine $2.95. 1968

"I've got some real estate here in my bag."

The creators of Gnossos Pappadopoulis and Fritz have names that suggest the extremities of the range of predominant traits that are found in both heroes. "Farina" sounds like the name of a mild ambrosia, recalling the lyrical, euphoric beauty both Fritz and Gnossos attain through drugs. "Crumb" suggests the earthiness and banality of both characters. And, although no computer would match these two authors by the sound of their names, Farina and Crumb have strikingly similar ideas about the fate of the ultra-cool character in the American scene.

For Gnossos, the scene is the University of 1958. He travels with a portable womb slung over his shoulder in the form of a rucksack, visits deans stoned on paragoric, and fucks with such abandon and vigor that he is notorious for his sexual prowess throughout the Ivy League. He makes it clear that he does not make love to women; he fucks them, for intercourse to him is an act of assuring himself of his own alien richness, for by sleeping with the college girl who is about to marry a lawyer, he reasserts his superiority over all of society, rather like Guerilla Warfare. Farina made Gnossos believable by describing an American scene as insanely organized and bureaucratic at one extreme as Gnossos is insanely disorganized and spontaneous on the other extreme.

Farina chose the late fifties as the time of the events of the novel, for it was then that fraternities, panty raids, beer, and the Dairy Queen were still the predominant extra-curricular distractions of the College student. The only strikingly apparent misjudgment by Farina is in Gnossos's vocabulary, for it seems as if Gnossos is using slang terms that gained their peculiar meanings in

the sixties ("balling," "up tight," "trip"). But in the final analysis, the time of the novel becomes less important, as Gnossos becomes more and more symbolic of the individual who, through his efforts to remain independent from society, adds to the evil he sees within the society, and effects his own downfall.

R. Crumb's **Fritz the Cat** is in cartoon form. By using a media other than the linear description of narration, the author (as writer and artist) is

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Paradox and Resolution in Melodrama: Overruled

By BOB METZGER

Shaw's **Overruled,** presented as an Independent Winter Project last week, was written in the style that noted Middlebury theater critic (and classmate) Andrew Merdek calls "Theater of Dissatisfaction." First produced in 1912, the play represents what might be called a common style of melodrama; a style which itself arose out of dissatisfaction with pure dramatic form.

In any melodrama the action is deliberately overstated— the viewer neither needs to nor should stretch out his neck in search of deep interpretations and pity symbolism. Rather, the play means exactly what it shows at first glance. And this is why the first glimpse may seem a most blatant portrayal.

This is not to infer that **Overruled** is either bankrupt of symbolism or has nothing to say. Quite to the contrary, Shaw packed the "drama" with numerous critical themes, none of which are concretely presented or definitively answered. Instead, in keeping with the rejection of what was then traditional style, these themes are dealt with humorously and deliberately answered querulously.

In modern presentation, the director and the cast take upon themselves a number of additional burdens. They must portray vividly to a contemporary audience issues that were in some ways topical merely to the era in which the play was first produced. Further, in any kind of play that demands overproduction and overacting, both actor and director must be careful not to exceed their ill-defined charge, thus turning the melodrama into a farce.

This challenge was well handled by Director David Koret and his cast (David Kunhardt, Kathy Common, Michael Merrit, and Candy McCann). Despite momentary lapses, the production was both entertaining and enlightening, combining humor and revelation. Technically, the play was soundly done. The blocking was beautiful, the credits imaginative and thoughtful, both costumes and set were appropriate for the period, and the lighting was simple and expected.

Perhaps most noticeable though, was the enthusiasm with which the drama flourished. The actors were obviously enjoying their over-written roles, and seemed determined to soak every ounce of exaggeration out of them, while remaining within the broad parameters of the melodramatic style.

"Set Still and Be Nice"

The plot, if such exists, involves four rather distinctive people, each of which seem to embody certain prevailing human traits magnified to the utmost. Together, and arranged as a pair of husbands and wives, they seem to represent the whole of an even more curious mixture, that of society and man. The problems that are posed by the play all involve the relation of society's paradoxical values and man's equally paradoxical sense of self. By extension, the whole play presents an enormous series of paradoxes, which are to be resolved in an intriguing way.

The play is set in a garden of a resort hotel, where the characters have assembled upon completion of two different cruises. The first couple to enter, Mr. Lunn (David Kunhardt) and Mrs. Juno (Kathy Common), enact a ritual of love and guilt. While Mr. Lunn seems somewhat of an entrepeneur in the ways of love, Mrs. Juno at first shows herself to be cold and above the guile. But, in an abrupt role reversal (such as are common throughout the play) Mr. Lunn becomes the moralist and Mrs. Juno the over-activated suitor. Just at the moment their poorly hidden passions are about to be fulfilled, they are interrupted by the arrival of the second couple.

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Zeppelin, Tull, Miller, Otis Rock Records Reviewed

By DREW KNOWLAND

Probably the best new English group to appear since Cream, Led Zeppelin has followed up their first million seller with a second album entitled **Led Zeppelin II.** Appropriate. From beginning to end it is every inch Led Zeppelin. Hard, Heavy, and Fast, the incredible guitar work of Jimmy Page is given vocal assist by Robert Plant. Plant, who sounds at times much like Rod Stewart of the now defunct Jeff Beck Group, combines lilting screeches with wrenchingly soft phrasing. His style, as much as anything, has made him a supposed No. 1 on the groupies' list of hot spots. If you dug Cream, but want a little more of what it takes, try **Led Zeppelin II.** They don' leave much to the imagination.

Another group from England, Jethro Tull has appeared with their second album, **Stand Up.** Technically, the album leaves a little to be desired. Ian McDonald's voice is often covered up behind the rest of the tracks and only really comes out on the cut. **Back to the Family.** Otherwise it is a beautiful album and shows off the group's tremendous versatility. Jethro Tull is loud but at the same time soft. Their use of McDonald's flute is unrivaled and it is that which gives the group their distinctive sound.

It is surprising that more people have not been turned on by the Steve Miller Band. Miller et. al. are probably at the forefront of the American music scene at the moment. Although they have been accused of not always living up to their reputation, their album, **Brave New World,** shows what they are capable of. Two cuts in particular stand out: **Space Cowboy** and **In My Dark Hour.** Much of what the Steve Miller Band does needs getting used to. But it doesn't take long to share in the feeling of accomplishment for having discovered a good non-British group for a change.

The 15 year old guitar virtuoso has long been rumored but now he is here. In the person of one Shuggie Otis, son of R and B great, Johnny Otis. Having been introduced by an obliging Al Kooper on an introductory album, Shuggie can at last do what he wants. His own album, **Here Comes Shuggie Otis,** is an unusual product, especially in its extensive use of concert backgrounds Unfortunately, this sometimes proves to be distracting from Shuggies own work. Despite that, his amazing versatility shows through, for he is equally at home with several different styles. While I don't think that his first album is a true demonstration of Shuggie Otis' ability, I would look forward to hearing more from him in the future. And at 15, he has a long future.

Paradox & Resolution

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"Volcanic Passion"

At this point Mr. Juno (Michael Merritt) and Mrs. Lunn (Candy McCann) arrive, and they too are would-be lovers. It is disclosed that both couples went on their vacations in efforts to get away from their respective spouses, and in the process they met their new lovers.

Dualism is again obvious in the interaction of this second couple. Mr. Juno at first seems to be greatly concerned with the society's moral code against such relations, but he turns out to be at the same time the most ardent advocate of the soon-to-be-proposed switch. Mrs. Lunn would seem at first to be rebuking love per se and Mr. Juno in particular, but she finally betrays herself first by the "volcanic passion" of her physical movements (somewhat suggestive) and later by her cavalier attitude towards the whole problem.

"I'm Hopelessly Respectable"

The confrontation of these characters brings out further aspects of their personalities. They all profess to have the other's interest in mind (at least in the first set of advances) and yet all are clearly shown to be principally in it for themselves. The women mutter about the curses of "respectability" and happy marriages, while the men debate the lofty significances of honor, right and wrong ways, and love. Notably neither woman likes to hear their lover say that he "loves" them — but only at first. Another paradox.

"You're Out"

The actors use the set masterfully in conjunction with their roles. The croquet game which continues throughout most of the confrontation scene is allegorical of the whole matter. The men really don't care and the women cheat, and become through this action in league with one another. The role of woman, as expressed by Drama Professor William Sharp, is to "win the game, no matter how." This they do, and the occasion of their triumph marks the resolution of the play.

In keeping with the dualism of events and personalities, the message also has a double format. When Mrs. June accepts Mr. Lunn as her lover, she admits her transgressions without caring what society thinks. Mrs. Lunn's comment to Mr. Juno that "you amuse me" reveals that her acceptance is based not on conscious rejection of values but on complete apathy towards them.

Just as actresses McCann and Common play the roles, the final judgements of these two different women reflect the decisions in both the physical (Mrs. Lunn) and the mental realms (Mrs. Juno). Yet in each there are elements of the other — a common bond.

Developing Creativity

Perhaps the most significant revelation that came out of the production was an affirmation of the value of student drama. Although these productions lack the scope and complexity of the larger productions, the success of **Overruled** shows that there is a place for well-done entertaining plays that attempt (and in this instance succeed) to both amuse and educate their audience.

Productions like that of **Overruled** encourage self-motivation and individual development within a highly creative framework. And in the paradoxical world of higher education, projects that accomplish this goal should be both encouraged and subsidized.

Lost Disciples . . .

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able to fully describe the situation and time of Fritz. Fritz is a cat, the blacks he meets are crows, the cops who chase him are pigs. By graphically depicting the animal imagery used today to describe society's archtypes and classes, Crumb places Fritz unmistakably in today's "brung - down, uptight, and strung out" generation. Fritz is not out of time in the sense that Gnossos is, but he seems out of place, for he cannot decide whether he is apolitical, revolutionary, patriotic, or apathetic.

Fritz, like Gnossos, is cool in any situation. The characters respond so similarly under comparable circumstances that it seems possible that Crumb wanted to give his impression of how Gnossos would react to today's scene by creating a Gnossos-like character in Fritz. The basic difference between the two characters is that Gnossos is steadier than Fritz. Fritz "bugs out," and tries to escape society by running, whereas Gnossos is not concerned so much with escaping as with withdrawing into society and slowly undermining it from within. Fritz's ultimate downfall is caused by his inability to escape, for he is eventually enmeshed in a never ending cycle within the system. Grossos, on the other hand, becomes so cool that he is unable to withdraw, because the people who want to cataclismically destroy society take him as their leader; even when he gives them the finger, they scream for his leadership.

By far the more worthwhile reading is **Been Down So Long It Looks Like Up To Me**. The importance of the ideas presented is seen almost daily. Movies like "Easy Rider" are being produced with the basic questions of "What Is America?" and "How can a young person live in America without contributing to its evils or being destroyed?" Fritz himself is the literary descendent of Gnossos. The difference is that Gnossos, like a lost prophet, is confronted by the evils of society because he perceives them, while Fritz, like a lost disciple, perceives the evils of society because he is confronted by them.

Yesterday, the sun was not out, and therefore could not cast a shadow over the groundhog. However, the groundhog may have seen himself reflected in the rainpuddles. On the ne hand, spring may be here. On the other hand, it may never come.

Soul On Ice: Saturday Night Drama At Middlebury Rink

By NAT AYER

Last Saturday night the Panthers ate an 8 goal chunk out of Williams' hide to win their seventh game in Division II and their tenth game overall. The game was far different from last year's fist-fighting drumming, and ran as a continual see-saw battle, with each club dominating fiercely for five minutes, and then the odds would turn, and offense became defense.

It was freshman Chris Burr's special night, as he turned in the hat trick. Dave Norton and Rick Kelley boosted their point totals by scoring two goals each for 20 and 19 points respectively. Iggy got an assist, and he now leads with 25.

The first period action was quick and snappy. Both goalies were called upon to make fast saves but it wasn't till the 12 minute mark that Roger Knowles kept onto the puck until the defenseman lunged at the blueline and Roger adroitly slipped it over for breaking Boothroyd who hit Burr flying in on the other wing to put it by the goalie did any shots get in.

Just 15 seconds after that, Williams scored out of a scramble in front of Fuzzy.

Just 30 seconds after that Valby and Anderson somehow managed to touch the puck during another scramble, this time in front of the Williams' net, and the puck rolled out to Kelley, who backhanded it back into the mess. The black disc kept rolling, though, right by the goalie, who thought it proper to stretch out then, and he watched it trickle by.

And then just 20 seconds after **that**, Williams scored again, on a slapshot from the right side, to tie everything up. In the closing seconds of the period, Midd put on some strong 5-on-3 man-advantage pressure, but failed to score.

Middlebury's tiebreaking goal came almost immediately following the face off, when Iggy carried the puck up the center and Norton was following Jim Glynn, and just after Glynn broke towards the center of the ice, hoping to take their defenseman with them. Dave broke up the boards, where Iggy hit him with a sharp pass. As a man swung on him, Jim passed it back to Dave, who fired it through. It's a beautiful play to watch unfold.

Kelley's second goal came from golfing a twirling puck that had just rebounded from a Valby slapper. Williams then added a rebound themselves, insisting on keeping the gap closed. Then Boothroyd tipped in a Hurd slapshot.

It was at about this time during the game that the referees started horsing around with their calls and got players and fans, especially fans, as Mr. Motolanez will agree, spitting out all sorts of jeering words.

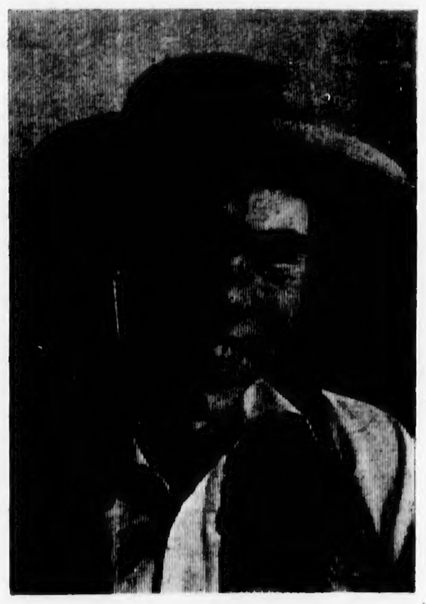
Early in the third stanza Dave Pierson froze at the decision of hitting or stealing the puck when a forward skated down his side. He did neither, and the man slipped by to hit the upper right on a fine wrist shot.

The score was now 5-4, and one goal was not good enough insurance for the freewheeling action. Middlebury got their break in Steve MacAusland's misdemeanor which put him out for two minutes (Steve is the one who totally wiped out Andover-Harvard star Chris Gurry 3 years ago).

Larry Dixon, 3rd highest scorer with 18 assists, 19 points, set up the beautiful play that scored on this man-advantage situation. He dribbled around for while, snaking into the zone by the left boards, and leaving Norton in a perfect position for a bullet wrist shot.

Burr then pulled in his remaining two goals, both culminating nice plays. Boothroyd and Knowles assisted on the second, and Rick Kelley on the third. The last Eph-goal was a slapshot that scurried past Fuzzy's outstretched left foot.

Larry Bad-Boy Dixon (22 minutes in the Bad-Boy box), did some nice checking last night.



Nat Ayer

Once slashing at the puck to get it out of the zone, it squirted so high over the railing that great cheers accompanied. "He did it with such masterful disdain!" one girl swooned. . .

Pierson waited all night for the chance to belt some poor guy. His eyes feasted on this guy looking down backward for the passed puck, and just as he picked it up and was turning, KAPLOP! Right on his head.

The goalies were terrific last night. Both had five or six sure-goal situations to handle, and they both made really wild stops. Fuzzy now has a 2.92 GA average, and is giving the Panthers solid help.

Last week we learned that rats should not smoke marijuana during days four through eight of pregnancy. We also learned that the cost of our education is going to rise $250.00.

Don't ask us what happened at the meeting. They let us listen, only they only talked in sections and numbers. I guess they passed plan two instead of plan one. Rumor has it that plan two calls for immediate withdrawal from Angola.

The meeting then degenerated into non-discussion of plans that couldn't be read of dorms that might not be built.

Ski Team: Uphill, Down

By DAN GILLMOR

The Middlebury ski team has been a model of inconsistency of late, and results of the past several weeks bear this out. This inconsistency has been particularly evident in the alpine team, though the nordic team hasn't exactly been stunning its opponents every time out.

Among the bright spots in alpine skiing have been Bill Kenney's challenge to Jim McGill in a recent slalom event at the Snow Bowl, and Cully Erdman's breaking with tradition concerning ski team policy on passengers in cars going to races.

Kenney had been rightfully feeling his oats after taking second in the combined at Madonna the previous weekend, skiing against such notables as Chuck Bent of Guess-where, Duncan Cullman, George Merrill, Paul Reed, and many other top-rated eastern racers. His second place in the combined standings was the result of a third in the downhill event and a tenth in the giant-slalom.

Other high Middlebury finishers were Reed (9th in DH), Mike Raymaley (8th in GS), and Jim McGill (9th in GS).

Clobbered

However, the alpine team did not do so well at last weekend's Corcoran Cup, at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire. In the words of one of the racers from Middlebury, "We were clobbered." Over two days of events, the best Middlebury finishes were a tenth by Reed and a 15th by McGill.

In the meantime, Chuck Clark took eighth in an icy giant slalom at Dartmouth, with several other Middlebury racers doing well, notably Mike Schoenfeld, Peik Larsen, Peter Kailey, Ken Remsen, Steve Becker and Buck Rahm. (Unconfirmd reports stated that a certain Condor placed tenth even with a spill in a race at Bromley.)

Coach Bower expects that the team will do better by the time carnival start. He and everyone else feels that the alpine team is probably the strongest in the East, and needs merely some more practice to start winning the big races.

A Combined Man

After a slow start in early meets, Middlebury's jumpers have exploded with fabulous showings in recent events, especially last weekend, at the USEASA Nordic Combined Championships, held here at the Snow Bowl and Breadloaf. Bruce McLaughry won the Class A jumping title, while Hugh Barber and John Guest finished first and second respectively in the Class B competition.

McLaughry then made a respectable showing in the following day's cross-country race, finishing well up in the combined standings — not bad for someone who isn't supposed to

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Alibi . . .

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night; but I have given up even trying.

"Especially lately it's been incredible. Last year, the first year of the 4-1-4, January was the best month we had all year. This year, it's been a bomb. I guess the college had the experience of not having very much planned, and kids were taking off, so there is more planned. Usually when the college has something planned, there are fewer people here. But then, again, one night that they had just about the most activities planned all semester, we had out best night here. I just can't guess any more.

"We do have mostly college people, not too many people from the town come here. There are natural tensions between the town and the campus. The college has dominated the town for so damn long. I think that the resentment of the townspeople is pretty generalized. I don't think that it is against the longhairs particularly, that is just a convenient tag. I don't know how many times I have been told to keep longhairs out of here; though I won't, of course. The tensions would exist even though long hair did not exist on campus, even if it wasn't such a fright toevery one in the country.

Most of the trouble that we have with the town is due to incorrect assumptions on their part. They assume, for instance, that we serve underage kids in here. We don't, and the only time we had any trouble, it was with a town kid. Someone in the courthouse forgot to tell us when to appear, though, so when our case came up and everyone realized that noone else had sent us notice about the whole matter, they dropped the charges.

"ALIBI"

"What happened to you?" said the congregation. The space wanderer shook his head vaguely. He could think of no apt condensation of his adventures for the obviously ritual mood. Something great was plainly expected of him. He was not up to greatness. He exhaled noisily, letting the congregation know that he was sorry to fail them with his colorlessness. "I was a victim of a series of accidents," he said. He shrugged. "As we all are," he said.

The cheering and dancing began again.

— from Sirens of Titan, Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.

Dean of Students

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Wonnacott joined the Middlebury staff in 1968 after serving two years as Dean of Women at Drew University where she earned her A.B. degree. She received a mastr of arts degre from Teachers College, Columbus University in 1952.

In an interview with **The Campus**, Dean Wonnacott explained her new post. "I think the purpose of having a Dean of Students is to try to coordinate a little more closely what has been done in the Dean of Men's Office and in the Dean of Women's Office, so that there is a kind of uniform policy applied to everybody."

Asked if there were going to be any major changes in the new post, she replied, "I don't think there will be anything immediate and dramatic; it will probably be more subtle. I think the men and women have sometimes had sort of different rules of the game, and that will be more coordinated."

When interviewed by **The Campus**, Mr. Deletis said, "Whatever Dean Wonnacott says I agree with." Mr. DeLetis is the coach of Middlebury's debate team, and served as an English Instructor here until September, 1969. He also heads the YOU program for disadvantaged students which is held during the summer months.

Skiing . . .

Continued from page 5

be a combined man. Guest had just returned from his trip to Wisconsin, where he had competed in the National Championship qualifiers. Jumping appears, then, to be Middlebury's strongest event in carnival competitions, judging from the results of these recent meets.

Many Variables

At this stage, cross-country seems to be the big question-mark as far as carnivals are concerned. With three solid, but not spectacular, runners in Dag Berntsen, Bruce Tanner and Andre McMullen, all of whom ran well in the special cross-country last weekend (with Berntsen finishing fourth), the runners will not provide the team with many extra points at carnivals. With Joe McNulty returning from Europe in time for the last two carnivals and the NCAA's, though, the runners should be exceptionally strong at that time.

It is safe to say, though, that the Middlebury team is capable of cleaning any other team it faces in the carnivals, if all participnts, or even most, ski as well as they are potentially able.

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EPC Proposals

Dean O'Brien has submitted a number of proposals to the Educational Policy Committee for consideration. The programs include suggestions for a new Freshman Program, a revised program of Distributional Requirements, a new Grading system and a new method of ranking.

The EPC is considering the proposals within an overall review of the curriculum. The EPC hopes to propose curricular changes to the faculty for consideration at its March or April meeting. If it is unable to present a proposal by the April meeting, the EPC will press for a vote to get a "sense of the faculty."

The following are summaries of the proposals that Dean O'Brien has submitted.

proposed freshman program described

Fall Term

Project Unit — one unit; graded on an Honors-Pass-Fail basis (with "reservations" about "Fail.") An independent project on a topic selected by the student before he arrives, the Project Unit may involve "academic research, scientific experiment, creative and artistic material." The Project Unit permits a student to pursue an interest in his first term "which is clearly his own rather than one imposed by the course structure."

Secondly, it expresses an **institutional expectation** toward the entering student that he is "sufficiently mature and interested to formulate and carry through such a project." The Project advisor for a students project would also be his faculty advisor.

Analogies — one unit; graded on an Honors-Pass-Fail basis. A course "aimed at discovery and creativity by a kind of intellectual 'play,' " the Analogies Course would consist of six course offerings with one lecture and three discussion periods per week.

A typical Analogies course would study concepts of time, as conceived by Thomas Mann, by Newton and Einstein, and through musical composition, and would involve the German, the Physics and the Music Departments. Other typical courses might include Space, Absolutes and Constants, Organization and Color.

Teachers from the Music Departments would be learning from the German Department's lecturers. Thus, O'Brien hopes, there would be an atmosphere of discovery in the course, rather than a simple transmission of knowledge from experts (teachers) to amateurs (students).

Problems — two units given, one each for two six-week courses. Graded in the conventional manner, the courses will be oriented within disciplines on a "manageable" problem.

The two problems - courses and the Winter-Term course of the freshman must each be drawn from three different di-

Continued on page 9

Ranking

The current numerical ranking would be replaced by the following Ranking system: College Scholar — 3 A's or better (no grade below C), Dean's List — 3 B's or better (no failing grades), Pass — 3 C's or better, Probation — 2 D's or 1 D and 1 F, Failure — 3 D's or 2 F's (or 2 D's or 1 F while on probation). Students on probation more than twice will be dropped from the College. For the purpose of Ranking, "Honors" will be regarded as an "A", "Pass" as a "C." Under this system the bias is upward (a B- is as good as a B) and Pass-Honors grades are ranked at the top of the spectrum.

Distribution Requirements

The current Distribution Requirements would be dropped and the following arrangements would be substituted: During the Freshman year a student must take three Problems Courses each of which must be in one of three areas: humanities and foreign literature, social science and natural science. In addition to these three problem courses the student must also take the Analogies course which is broadly cross divisional.

In selecting a major the student will, at the same time, set up a tentative course schedule under the Perspectives Program. Under this Program, a student must fulfill the requirements of **one** of the four Perspective Programs that is not connected with his major. The Programs are Language and Culture, Theory Construction, Expression and the Arts and Man and his Values.

For example, a non-language major may choose the Language and Culture Program in which the equivalent of two years of College level language work in a modern or ancient language plus three terms devoted to study of literature, philosophy religion, history or geography of the linguistic area in question must be completed.

The student is free to change items in the Perspectives Program at any time with the adviser's permission and, in certain exceptional cases, he may change his Program with the permission of the Dean of the College.

Advanced Placement work and appropriate transfer credits may be applied to the fulfillment of the Perspectives Program. With permission students may substitute a Winter Term Reading List for a unit of a Perspectives Program.

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Dean Explains Rationale Of Freshman Program

By TED HOBSON

In an interview with **The Campus,** Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien explained the rationale behind his Freshman-Program proposal.

"If I had to sum it up in one phrase. . .that is that I think Middlebury students are better than they think they are. And one thing I'm trying to do is develop a pattern of instruction and grading and other things which will tend to suggest to the student that indeed he is a great deal better than he may think he is already."

Asked "Why do we need a new Freshman Program?" O'Brien replied, "It seems to me that freshmen come to college, by and large, when I meet them, quite enthusiastic about college, but they then very quickly become disillusioned. This is not a unique Middlebury phenomenon, but it's here, and perhaps we can deal with it."

The Normative Thing

How does this program alleviate this disillusionment?

"Well, I'm hoping there are a number of different avenues of approach; you have to figure out, 'Why **do** students become disillusioned?' Well, I think there are a variety of possible reasons. One is that, at least at Middlebury, currently, the normative thing for freshmen is to be put in 'baby' courses. They are even called 'baby courses.' well, you take a student who has done well in high school, and, you know, values himself fairly highly, and suddenly he finds himself at the 'bottom of the heap,' and he's started all over again with nothing but 'baby courses.'

"It's an imposed structure, by and large. That is, the general line is, 'Well, what you ought to do in your freshman year is get rid of your requirements; then you can do what you want.' So you have a structure which is imposed, which tends to put the student at the bottom of the heap academically, and in courses in which he's likely to get the worst possible grade because he's probably going to be taking courses in material that he's **least** capable of dealing with because he wants to, quote, 'get them out of the way.'

Worm's-Eye View

" 'They' are going to tend to be larger courses, larger in terms of the number of students in them and, all in all, it's a kind of worm's-eye view of the academic world.

"So this program is designed in a variety of different ways to try to meet some of those concerns. You have the Project Unit; so you say to the student, 'There must be something you would **really** like to do yourself; some intellectual interest, some artistic interest, some creative interest, that you'd like to pursue. If so, fine! Go ahead! We'd give you a blessing to go ahead and do it.'

"If the student doesn't have that, I would like to suggest that he think a little harder and maybe he really does have some sort of idea. So this is clearly something not imposed on him.

"Then he's given a series of courses that should be quite different from anything he's had in high school.

In the Guise of an Expert

"First of all, he's going to have these Problems Courses, which are short, six-weeks courses on a particular area in a discipline or department.

"Then he has the Analogies Course, which is attempting to accomplish a number of different things simultaneously. I would hope it would function as a course in intellectual perspectives.

But what I consider most essential, and that is a part of the freshman's experience that I didn't allude to before, and that is that the way that course is to be taught there'll be three faculy members in the course; three faculty members stick with the course all the way through, and it's going to

(Continued on Page 10)

Genius Option

Students who maintain the rank of College Scholar in their freshman year will be permanently designated as Independent Scholars. The Independent Scholar, while having departmental attachment, will have no requirements to fulfill, can take as few or as many courses per term as they wish, and will graduate when they have received 32 credits. O'Brien calls this "the 'genius' option."

Grading System

The present numerical grading system would be changed to an A, B, C, D, F system with plus and minus used only with A and B. The argument for the system is that the faculty already marks on a "group" system, but that with this system the grade bias would be upward. Thus a student now getting a 90 would get an A minus, which is converted to a 92 for purposes of averaging.

The proposal rejects an across-the board pass-fail system because it would be "psychologically deflating" if "too few Honors grades" were awarded. As a substitute, however, Departments would be allowed to offer courses on a pass-fail basis.

Students would also be allowed to take one course per term on a pass-fail basis. Thus the system would help a student "avoid the probationary D grade and hopefully (but not too hopefully) will encourage curricular adventuring." The conversion of letter grade to pass-fail will be performed by the Registrar.

Freshman Program . . .

Continued from page 8

visions: Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. "Typical problems are easy to imagine from glancing at the Winter Term catalogue."

The courses will give a student "some chance to get a measure on his abilities in the conventional system early in the game," and the half-term courses would not be as "fatal" as full-term courses.

Course Elective — "a regular Unit from the College Catalogue. One course unit."

Activity and Expression — a graduation requirement with no academic credit. All freshmen must take "three terms of supervised activity of some sort, either in Physical Education, Community Service, Craft activity or extra-curricular (newspaper, radio, etc.)." At least one term must be taken in Physical Education.

The course "is a kind of mental and physical health requirement" because "it is intended to get the student out of his room and doing something either with other students or in craft or creative work."

Optional Fifth Course—Freshmen can take a fifth course at their option. They may drop the course at any time. "This is designed for shoppers and self starters. Again, it seems appropriate for the institution to suggest a high opinion of the student's capacity and interests."

"The overall rationale of this program is make the freshman year a **new** educational experience for the student instead of more of the same like high school or even a retrograde movement."

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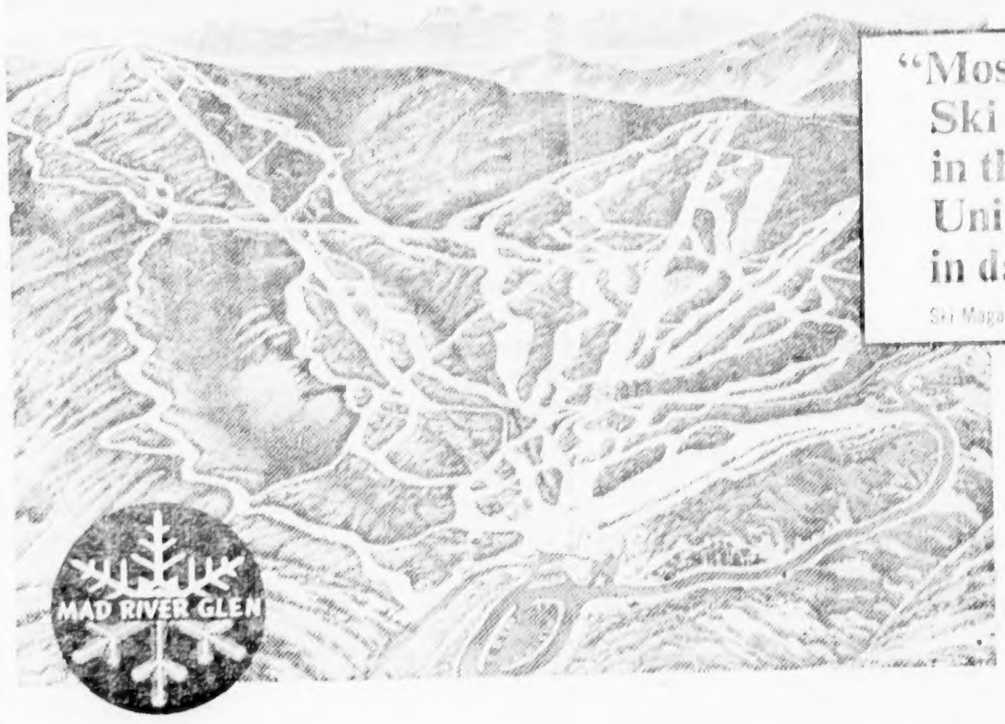

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Rock: Happy Trails & The Live Dead

By BOB ALLEN

January has brought the release of new albums by the Quicksilver Messenger Service and the Grateful Dead. Both of these bands are veterans of the the Ken Kesey-Merry Prankster-Acid Test era, and ,consequently, their music is better suited to live performance than to recorded form.

Quicksilver has followed its great **Happy Trails** album (containing two memorable live cuts) with **Shady Grove.** Guitarist Gary Duncan has left the group since its last record and has been replaced by legendary session pianist Nicky Hopkins, who has appeared on albums by the Stones, the Beatles, the Airplane, the Who and many others. The group's sound has consequently changed from the jagged, screaming guitars and ominous backgrounds head on "Who Do You Love" and "Pride of Man" to a smoother style dominated by Hopkins nimble keyboard work.

The opening cut of the album is a drastically rearranged (they kept the lyrics of the chorus and rewrote the rest) rendition of the traditional folksong "Shady Grove." The chord sequence and rhythm are identical to those of "Mona" and "Who Do You Love" from the **Happy Trails** LP. John Cipollina's vocal is also the same powerful shouting that was so effective on the last album, but it seems rather out of place on a song about the joys of rural living.

The other cuts vary in quality and style. Bassist David Freiberg sings a couple of pleasant country - gospel flavored songs called "Too Far" and "Words Can't Say" not to mention a horrendously sentimental "Flute Song." Cipollina yells a rocking version of Nick Gravenites' "Holy Moly" and contributes his own composition "Joseph's Coat" which sounds rather unfortunately like Iron Butterfly. The album concludes with a nine minute instrumental called "Edward (The Mad Shirt-Grinder)" which is mostly Hopkins' incredibly fast piano playing and long notes from Cipollina's guitar.

On the whole, **Shady Grove** has its good moments (the first and last cuts especially) and its very bad ones. The endings of the songs are almost all obnoxious. It's certainly not as good an album as **Happy Trails,** but perhaps Quicksilver can do better once they have completely integrated Hopkins into the group.

The Finest Going

Before going any further, it is only fair to say that I consider the Grateful Dead to be the finest rock band going. Consequently, the following review will be terribly prejudiced.

Live Dead, as the title implies was recorded entirely in concert and is easily the finest album the Dead have produced. The sound quality is good for the first time and the double album length allows the space necessary to fully display their ensemble improvisation.

Side one is the predominantly instrumental "Dark Star" which is incredibly tight despite its seemingly loose rhythm. As usual with the Dead, the interaction between the musicians is excellent.

The version of "St. Stephen" which opens side two is not very different from the one which appeared on **AOXOMOXOA;** the guitar work is a bit more interesting and Bob Weir is a bit more in evidence on the vocal mix. "The Eleven" starts with an almost **a capella** three-part vocal and slowly but smoothly becomes more rhythmic until the voices return. The lead guitar of Jerry Garcia is excellent on this track, especially following the second vocal.

Side three is a fifteen minute "Turn on your Lovelight" sung and rapped by the mythical Pigpen while the Weir-Lesh chorus and the two drummers hold it together. Side four opens with the old Rev. Gary Davis blues "Death Don't Have No Mercy." Garcia's voice is at its best on this cut, and his guitar and Pigpen's organ playing dominate the instrumental. Almost nine minutes of feedback follow, very good feedback, but still feedback. The album concludes with a very short **a capella** hymn, "We Bid You Goodnight."

Live Dead sounds just like a Grateful Dead Concert, and, in my opinion, that's the best music you can hear.

Pianist Amada Performs

By TIM ROWE

Kenneth Amada played a tremendous concert before an enthusiastic audience on January 28. Any pianist who begins his performance with Beethoven's Appasionata sonata must have courage, though not necessarily discretion. Amada, it appears, has both. From the beginning to the end, his playing was sensitive, articulate, and sonorous.

Originally intending to give an all-Beethoven recital, Mr. Amada replaced the more reverberating Beethoven sonatas (which would have been mutated by Mead Chapel's acoustics) with a Chopin Ballade, and it, too, was played excellently, with a firm rubato and nearly perfect control. But even better than the preceding pieces was Amada's execution of the Beethoven C major sonata, opus 53. I have never heard it played better.

As encores, Mr. Amada chose two introspective, quiet pieces, a Scarlatti sonata and Bach andante from his "Concerto in the Italian Manner." Obviously not flashy egoist,his mature technique illuminated these peaceful works.

Then, as a concession to a standing audience, he ended his program with a virtuoso rendition of that perrennial encore favorite, the Chopin A major Polonaise. This demanding encore was as perfectly performed as was the rest of his program.

O'Brien Interview . . .

Continued from page 9

be clear that in certain sections of that course the faculty member is not an expert. . .Now, what you're getting is a different kind of relationship between faculty and students. The faculty member is no longer the expert. He's just somebody whose got the same kind of problem as the student has."

O'Brien felt that this new relationship would enhance student contact with faculty, who are "always coming on in the guise of an expert."

Some are. . .Some aren't. . .

Are freshmen ready to undertake an independent project? "Some of them aren't. Some of them are. But the main thing is that the institution is saying it's making an act of faith, an act of confidences in the student."

"No, I'm quite prepared to think that there'll be a lot of people who'll really botch that up fairly badly."

What does he think of the Physical Education requirement? "I'm only in favor of doing away with it in the sense that it's obviously a very painful experience for some people to go through." He said that, of all requirements, he was least in favor of doing away with the Phys. Ed., or "health" requirement.

"And, I think in this case, by God, yes, they should be required in some way to get out of the rainpuddles. On the one sort of intellectualistic syndrome, and to use their bodies, or to use their hands, or to use their social skills, or something like that, instead of just sort of sinking back into a sort of narcissistic worship of their own intelligence. (That's a nice phrase.)"

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